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SST2150 Social Studies 20

Module 3

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Social Studies 20

Assignment Booklet

Module 3



Learning
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Summary

	Total Possible Marks	Your Mark
Section 1 Assignment	30	
Section 2 Assignment	30	
Section 3 Assignment	20	
Final Module Assignment	20	
	100	

Teacher's Comments

Social Studies 20
Module 3: Imperialism
Assignment Booklet
Learning Technologies Branch
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Students	✓
Teachers	✓
Administrators	
Home Instructors	
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Other	

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ASSIGNMENT BOOKLET

SOCIAL STUDIES 20: MODULE 3

Your mark for this module will be determined in part by how well you do your assignments.

This Assignment Booklet is worth 100 marks. The value of each assignment and each question is stated in the left margin.

Work slowly and carefully. If you have difficulty, go back and review the appropriate topic.

Be sure to proofread your answers carefully.

Section 1 Assignment: Background on Imperialism

Read all parts of your assignment carefully and record your answers in the appropriate places.

30

Decide which of the choices **best** completes each of the following statements. Circle the appropriate letter to indicate your choice.

10

1. The term for the acquisition of settlements outside one's own country is
 - A. integration
 - B. socialization
 - C. colonization
 - D. westernization

2. The term *mother country* referred to the
 - A. nations of Central Europe only
 - B. nations of Eastern Europe only
 - C. colony that was controlled by an imperial power
 - D. imperial power that controlled a colony

3. The system in which those governed are treated like children by the governing classes is called
 - A. barbarism
 - B. paternalism
 - C. imperialism
 - D. Social Darwinism

4. The domination by a stronger nation over one or more weaker ones is known as
 - A. monopoly
 - B. westernization
 - C. Social Darwinism
 - D. political imperialism

Use the following statements about the Roman Empire to answer question 5.

Statement 1: It provided law and order for its citizens.

Statement 2: It was consolidated through a series of wars.

Statement 3: It allowed trade and commerce to flourish.

Statement 4: At its height, it stretched from the Atlantic Ocean to the Persian Gulf.

5. The pair of statements that best describe the benefits of Roman Imperialism are
- A. 1 and 2
 - B. 1 and 3
 - C. 3 and 4
 - D. 2 and 4

Use the following examples to answer question 6.

Example 1: In the fourth century B.C., Alexander the Great's personal ambition led him to hold by force of arms an empire that stretched from Greece to northern India.

Example 2: In an effort to protect the borders of their empire from attack, the Romans continued to expand the area under their control until the second century A.D.

Example 3: A renewed religious fervour in the sixteenth century led many Europeans to travel to newly discovered lands to convert the native peoples to Christianity.

Example 4: In the later nineteenth century, many Europeans travelled to Africa and Asia to "civilize" the peoples of those lands.

6. Which two examples of imperialism represent cultural imperialism?
- A. 1 and 2
 - B. 2 and 3
 - C. 3 and 4
 - D. 1 and 4

Use the following information to answer question 7.

A Social Studies 20 student wrote that the principal reasons for the decline of imperialism in Europe toward the end of the 1700s included the following:

1. Britain, Spain, and Portugal had lost many of their colonies in the Americas.
2. The idea of free trade among the European countries was gaining favour.
3. Colonies were seen as expensive and troublesome.
4. Colonies were seen as the “whiteman’s burden.”

7. Which reasons written by the student are correct?

- A. 1, 2, and 3
- B. 1, 3, and 4
- C. 2, 3, and 4
- D. 1, 2, and 4

Use the following newspaper headlines to answer question 8.

The Daily Gleaner

Dr. Rupert Develops New Vaccine
for African Swamp Fever—Millions
of Africans Will Benefit

The Advocate

French Company Opens
Major Copper Mine in
Africa

The Bulletin

English Entrepreneur Discovers
Diamonds in Southern Africa

The Southern Post

English Sisters of Charity
Establish New School in Africa

8. The best conclusion to be drawn from the newspaper headlines is that imperialism benefited

- A. only the colonies
- B. only the imperial powers
- C. both the imperial powers and the colonies
- D. neither the imperial powers nor the colonies

Use the following reading to answer question 9 and 10.

The 1870s and 1880s saw the erection of a number of tariff barriers in Europe. The idea that goods should be free to move unhindered from one country to the next was replaced with the idea that each country must protect its industrialists from foreign competition. Since many manufacturers produced more goods than could be sold within the domestic market, the hope was that colonies might become an extension of the domestic market for manufactured goods.

9. The information from the reading suggests that colonies were important as a
- A. source of cheap labour
 - B. source of raw materials
 - C. dumping ground for excess population
 - D. market for surplus manufactured goods
10. According to the reading, the most likely motivation for European countries to acquire colonies in the latter part of the nineteenth century would have been
- A. political
 - B. cultural
 - C. economic
 - D. humanitarian
11. Explain how each of the following became a motive for the New Imperialism.

- a. **nationalism:** _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

b. **industrialism:** _____

c. **capitalism:** _____

d. **Social Darwinism:** _____

30

Section 2 Assignment: Imperialism in Action

Read all parts of your assignment carefully and record your answers in the appropriate places.

10

Decide which of the choices **best** completes each of the following statements. Circle the appropriate letter to indicate your choice.

1. Which country was the dominant imperialistic power in northwest Africa in 1914?
 - A. France
 - B. Belgium
 - C. Germany
 - D. Great Britain
2. Which country took colonial control of the area around the Nile River for strategic purposes?
 - A. France
 - B. Belgium
 - C. Germany
 - D. Great Britain
3. Two African countries of 1914 were called German Southwest Africa and the Gold Coast. What are their names today?
 - A. Namibia and Ghana
 - B. Kenya and Zimbabwe
 - C. Tanzania and Sierra Leone
 - D. Côte d'Ivoire and Malawi
4. In 1914, which two countries were the only independent nations on the African continent?
 - A. Eritrea and Libya
 - B. Algeria and Egypt
 - C. Ethiopia and Liberia
 - D. Angola and Morocco
5. Those areas in nineteenth century China that were not actually colonies, but were considered to be under the domination of a particular imperial power were called
 - A. mandates
 - B. client states
 - C. satellite states
 - D. spheres of influence

6. How is a protectorate distinguished from a colony?
 - A. It retains a limited degree of its sovereignty.
 - B. It is under absolute domination by a colonial power.
 - C. It must pay economic tribute to its colonial overlord.
 - D. It is considered politically equal to its colonial overlord.
7. A good indicator that a region has lost its judicial power to an imperialistic power is the imposing of
 - A. cultural conflict
 - B. extra-territoriality
 - C. protectorate status
 - D. economic independence
8. The American policy that all foreign powers should have access to Chinese markets and resources was known as the
 - A. Lend-Lease Program
 - B. Roosevelt Doctrine
 - C. Open Door Policy
 - D. Monroe Doctrine
9. Which of the following terms refers to an imperial power taking political control of an area?
 - A. assimilation
 - B. anglicization
 - C. imperialism
 - D. colonization
10. According to the Monroe Doctrine, North and South America were defined as within the sphere of influence of
 - A. Spain
 - B. Japan
 - C. United States
 - D. Great Britain

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11. Select **four** of the following terms. Briefly explain the role that each played in the imperialism of the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries.

- Opium War
- Suez Canal
- spheres of influence
- Monroe Doctrine
- Belgian Congo
- Boer War
- Germany's "place in the sun"
- "Cape-to-Cairo"
- Treaty of Nanking
- Boxer Rebellion

At the beginning of each explanation, be sure to clearly identify the term you are discussing.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

- 8
12. The way in which imperial powers established control over China differed greatly from the way they gained control over Africa. What were the reasons for these differences? Write a paragraph contrasting the two methods of imperial expansion. Give **two** specific examples of what went on in Africa and China to illustrate what the differences meant in political terms.
-

20

Section 3 Assignment: The Impact of Imperialism

Read all parts of your assignment carefully and record your answers in the appropriate places on the response pages.

10

Decide which of the choices **best** completes each of the following statements. Circle the appropriate letter to indicate your choice.

1. From the point of view of European colonial powers, what type of crop was cotton considered to be?
 - A. subsistence
 - B. rotation
 - C. forage
 - D. cash
2. As a colonial policy, what did direct rule tend to do?
 - A. It allowed more political freedom in the colony.
 - B. It stifled the development and growth of the colony.
 - C. It benefited both the imperial power and the colony.
 - D. It diminished the political sovereignty of the imperial power.
3. By adopting a policy of cultural assimilation in Africa, France hoped to
 - A. make its colonies into industrial countries
 - B. prevent the growth of nationalism in its colonies
 - C. preserve the traditional cultures of its African subjects
 - D. make French the language of international commerce
4. The opposite to cash-crop commercial agriculture is _____.
 - A. mixed agriculture
 - B. plantation agriculture
 - C. sustainable agriculture
 - D. subsistence agriculture
5. Despite certain effects on African culture, attempts at missionary work on the part of imperial powers did encourage the beginnings of
 - A. western educational systems
 - B. parliamentary governments
 - C. economic self-sufficiency
 - D. military security

6. Britain practised indirect rule in Africa largely because it
 - A. hoped to increase literacy in Africa
 - B. wanted Africans to be self-governing
 - C. recognized the importance of African culture
 - D. had a large colonial empire outside of Africa to govern
7. What did Britain do by making India a market for British manufactured goods?
 - A. It helped increase the profits of Indian merchants.
 - B. It made India economically dependent on Britain.
 - C. It encouraged new industry in India.
 - D. It created more jobs for farmers.
8. At the Berlin Conference of 1884, European nations agreed to
 - A. prepare their colonies for independence
 - B. stop trying to convert Africans to Christianity
 - C. finance a joint expedition to explore the Congo
 - D. accept each other's claims to African territories
9. One of the biggest problems caused by the scramble for colonies during the latter part of the nineteenth and early part of the twentieth centuries was the
 - A. wasteful expenditures in human power in the creation of the colonies
 - B. increase in tensions created by competition among the imperial powers
 - C. drain of investment capital from the colonizing powers to their colonies
 - D. enormous spending required by the imperial powers to improve colonial living conditions
10. The dispute that was so serious that it almost caused world war to break out before 1914 was the
 - A. Battle of Omdurman
 - B. Fashoda Incident
 - C. Moroccan Crisis
 - D. Boer War

2

11. List **four** positive impacts of imperialism on Africa.

③

12. a. Imperialism made English largely the business language of the world. Name **two** other western concepts that imperialism spread around the world.

- b. This spread of Western concepts around the world is known as _____

⑤

13. Discuss the one most destructive agricultural action stimulated by imperialism from the point of view of a farmer from the developing world. Your discussion should include several results that came about as a consequence of the action.

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Final Module Assignment

Read all parts of your assignment carefully and record your answers in the appropriate places on the response pages.

10

1. Prior to 1914, there had been many wars among European powers but never had there been a world war. Explain how the imperialistic policies of European nations in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries increased the likelihood of war and ensured that, if fighting erupted, it would be on a global scale. In your answer, refer to at least **three** specific incidents of international friction.

Present your answer in correct paragraph form.

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⑩

2. Marx was right: industrial Europe of the nineteenth century did “civilize” (i.e., westernize) the world. Use the knowledge that you have gained in this module to show in what ways this is true and explain briefly how it happened.

Again, present your answer in correct paragraph form.

